Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

BOTANY.

TENACITY OF LIFE AMONGST THE HIGHER PLANTS.—Specimens of *Lewisia rediviva*, a Portulacaceous plant, large-flowered and fleshy, growing in British Columbia, Oregon, and California, will grow, although they have been dried and in the herbarium for two or three years; and indeed the samples are often troublesome from sprouting whilst between the papers. One species, collected by Dr. Lyall, of the British Navy, was "immersed in boiling water" to stop this growing propensity, before submitting to the drying process, and yet more than a year and a half afterwards it showed symptoms of vitality, and in May, 1863, it produced its beautiful flowers in the Royal Gardens at Kew.—*Quarterly Journal of Science.*

REMAINS OF PLANTS AND ANIMALS IN A BRICK TAKEN FROM THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—Professor Unger has communicated to the Imperial Academy of Sciences, at Vienna, a paper on the vegetable and animal remains and relics of manufacturing art, contained in a brick taken from one of the Egyptian pyramids. He examined a brick from the pyramids of Dashour, which dates back from between 3,400 and 3,300, B. C., and found imbedded in the Nile mud or slime of which it is composed, animal and vegetable remains so perfectly preserved that he had no difficulty whatever in identifying them. Besides two sorts of grain he found the following familiar plants, *Pisum arvense*, *Linum usitatissimum*, *Raphanus raphanistrum*, *Chrysanthemum segetum*, *Euphorbia helioscopia*, *Chenopodium murale*, *Bupleurum aristatum*, and *Vicia sativa.* The brick contained chopped straw, thus confirming the account of the brick-making given in Exodus. The manufacturing relics consisted of fragments of burnt tile, pottery, and a small piece of twine spun from flax and sheep's wool, significant of the advance which civilization had made more than 5,000 years ago. Prof. Unger thinks that by a careful examination of a large number of bricks, much light may be thrown on the civilization of ancient Egypt. The bricks also contained abundant remains of fresh-water shells, insects, fishes, etc.—*Quarterly Journal of Science, London.*

ZOÖLOGY.

FISH CULTURE.—In the International Exposition of the Produce and Implements of Fisheries, at Bergen, were collections of young